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rium on either side of the Atlantic. At best we have had young, succulent growths—usually taken with the mature fruit. Mr. Suksdorf's specimens give us the full grown—if not the old and rigid leaves, and they show a decided approach to so called *Coulteri*! It remains to consider the thicker and more densely villous aments, and the stout, furrowed, tomentose twigs of *Coulteri*; but here again Mr. Suksdorf's specimens are intermediate in character, and we need only concede a degree of variation paralleled by our familiar *S. humilis* to warrant the uniting of the two extremes.

I broach, with much hesitancy, a further consideration of the place of *S. Sitchensis* in a methodical arrangement of species. Professor Andersson grouped it with *sericea* and *petiolaris* as a peculiarly American type, at the same time arranging *Coulteri* with *lasiolepis* as manifestly representing the European *S. daphnoides*, suggesting however a doubtful affinity to *S. discolor* (*eriocephala*) and *S. lanata* through the intermediation of *Hookeriana* and *speciosa*. Remembering the scanty material before the distinguished Salicologist these conjectures appear sufficiently plausible; but *Coulteri*, must be most nearly allied to—if not identical with—*Sitchensis* and it is clear that *Sitchensis* is distinguished from the species with which it has been heretofore associated not only by the single stamen but also by the long, narrowly cylindrical fertile aments erect then spreading, subsessile capsules with manifest style—short petioled leaves with entire revolute margins, etc.

May it not be that *Sitchensis* represents in America the European *Synandra*; a group so commonly distributed throughout Europe and Asia that its entire omission from our flora has always appeared remarkable, and furthermore one which if found at all with us would most likely appear on the Pacific slope where already *S. Breweri* gives us our only species of the *Viminales*. Is the coalescence of the two stamens in *purpurea* carried a step further to the extreme of suppressing entirely one of the members in *Sitchensis*?

A peculiar American type it may still be, "*pulcherrima et distinctissima species*" it most certainly is, but its place seems to be with or near the *Synandra* rather than among any of the recognized groups of the *Diandra*.—M. S. BEBB.

Protandry of Pastinaca.—Will you kindly allow me to correct a mistake into which your correspondent, A. F. Foerste, falls, in his note on "*Pastinaca sativa* Proterandrous" (BOT. GAZETTE, Feb. 1882, p. 24.). So far as I know all *Umbellifera* that have been studied in this respect are described as protandrous, and in nearly every case the dichogamy is quite as marked as in *Pastinaca*. Although not understood, the fact was observed by Pontederá 160 years ago; and it was well described and explained by Sprengel near the end of the last century. There are probably a few genera having inconspicuous flowers, with imperfect protandry, and it is not impossible that synacmic species may be found. So

far as I recollect, however, no case of this sort is known in the order; and the only instance I recall in which the dichogamy is incomplete enough to allow self-fertilization is afforded by the genus *Hydrocotyle*, described by Herman Muller (Weitere Beobachtungen, 1879, I. p. 32-33.). Even here there is very pronounced protandry, for the stamens do not become receptive until the last stamen has matured; and the accelerated development of the pistil is doubtless correlated with the reduced flowers and umbels of this aberrant genus, and the attendant decrease in the number of its insect visitors. The causes which led to this reduction in the attractiveness of the flowers are probably of an entirely different nature, and connected with the changed habit of the plants. In Germany the flowers of the parsnip are said by Dr. Muller to be visited by Hymenoptera and Diptera, never by Coleoptera!—WM. TRELEASE, Cambridge, Mass.

Seeds of *Orontium* and *Symplocarpus*.—Has any Botanist of U. S. got ripe seeds of *Orontium* and of *Symplocarpus*, and will they forward some by mail to Sir J. D. Hooker, Royal Gardens, Kew, London? No matter how old; they are wanted for the structure.—A. G.

The Greenland Flora.—A year hence the classical *Flora Danica* will be terminated by the completion of the seventeenth volume. The work will contain figures of 4,000 species of plants, of Scandinavia, including Greenland and Iceland. It has been published wholly at the expense of the King of Denmark, and a right royal work indeed. At its completion the plates (in folio) which relate to Greenland plants, and which illustrate its whole flora, are to be separately issued, with a brief letter press, under the title of *Icones Floræ Groenlandicæ*. As this flora is in one sense American, and as the copies of the whole *Flora Danica* in the United States are and must be very few, we take pleasure in announcing this illustrated Greenland Flora to American botanists. Some of them will wish to possess it. The price of uncolored copies is fixed at 56 francs, of the colored at 236 francs. It should be added that, as the impression is strictly limited, application should be made very promptly. The editor, Professor Joh. Lange, Copenhagen, informs us that he will himself receive subscriptions, up to the first of May next.—A. G.

A Note from Emesby.—EDITOR OF THE BOTANICAL GAZETTE.—Let me thank Professor Rothrock most heartily for his courteous statement—or rather re-statement—of the methods and “trend” of botany teaching in the University of Pennsylvania; after which I ought not to have another word to say further than to disclaim all thought or intention of “criticising” the articles which appear—